The steamer Fashion arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 6th instant, win letters and papers furnishing authentic intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 29th ultimo, from Puebla to the 30th, and from Vera Cruz to the id instant.

Gen. Scorr was still at Puebla and did not contemplate advancing upon the capital until he was joined by Gen. Pierce's commaid, which was expected to reach him early in Argust.

We copy from the Picayune's summary of the news, as follows:

Our letters from Vera Cruz differ somewhat from Mr. Kendall's in regard to the probable movements of General Scott. They represent the chances of peace in a more favorable light than Mr. K., and think the resistance to our advance will be almost nominal. Mr. Kendall thinks differently, and gives his reasons. We can only find room this morning for his latest letters, which will be found below.

In Mexico every thing was at sixes and sevens. Congress has referred Mr. Buchanan's letter back to the Executive, and thrown upon him all the responsibilities of the war. About 26,000 men are collected for the defence of the city, but the peace party in the town is yet strong and increasing, and they have no faith in their Generals.

Gen. Pierce, with his train and convoy, had arrived safely at Perote. It will be seen that Mr. Kendall believes Genera Scott would advance the first week in August upon Mexico, and that there would be the severest bettle of the war. The Mexicans are fully prepared to receive him.

The Sun of Anahuac gives the following account of a encounter between Gen. Pierce's train and the guerrillas. It must be regarded as a rumor, says our correspondent, and so too says the Sun :

"A respectable person of the city has informed us that letter has been received yesterday morning by a citizen of this place, from a guerrilla chief, stating that the guerrilleros, place, from a guerrilla chief, stating that the guerrilleros, about 600 in number, attacked the train commanded by Gen. Pierce near the National Bridge. The letter says the Americans approached under the fire of the Mexicans until they arrived within a hundred yards of them, when the American infantry opened a deadly fire on them, forcing them to retreat. While the Mexicans were retreating the American cavalry rushed on them, sword in hand, and killed about one hundred Mexicans. dred Mexicans. The position of the Mexicans was one of the strongest that can be found in the country. The Americans passed the bridge after this successful engagement.'

A gentleman who conversed with Santa Anna since the middle of July-we are told this on the best authority in Vera Cruz-found him in favor of negotiating, but dreading to assume the responsibility. Gen. Valencia had arrived at the capital with four thousand men from San Luis Potosi-all full of fight. This embarrassed Santa Anna. He felt himself too strong to give up without a fight. Our letters mention the death of Lieut. Tipton, of the Ri

fles, and Lieut. Sturgeon, of one of the Pennsylvania regiments. The former was the son of ex-Senator Tipton, of Indiana; the latter of Senator Sturgeon, of Pennsylvania. Gen. Shields's health is nearly re-established, as his many friends will be delighted to hear.

Two letters from Lieut. Whipple are published in the pa pers. He is treated kindly as a prisoner of war, and expects shortly to be exchanged.

The following, in relation to the evacuation of Tabasco, i from the Sun of Anahuac of the 27th ultimo :

"The U. S. steamer Mississippi, Com. Perry, arrived ye terday at Lizardo, bringing with him the steamers Scorpior Spitfire, and Vixen. The forces have been withdrawn from the city of Tabas

co, in consequence of the severe sickness which prevailed among them, till the sickly season shall have passed. " Every thing was taken on board, and the evacuation wa effected without molestation, from the enemy, who was in considerable force outside. The defences were all destroyed when the place was first occupied six weeks since.

Commander Van Brunt, with the bomb-brig Emma, the steamer Scourge, and the gunboat Bonita, were left at Frontera, a few miles from the mouth of the river, (it being healthy location,) to take charge of the custom-house there, and guard the passages leading to the capital.'

It is due to truth to say that the Sun of Anahuac, on its Spanish side, represents the evacuation of Tabasco in a less favorable light for our arms than the above account. It attributes our withdrawal to the overwhelming forces of the ene my. Our commandant feared he would be unable to resist an attack, and determined to evacuate the place rather than

Com. Perry has issued the following notice and order "U. S. FLAGSHIP MISSISSIPPI, ANTON LIZARDO,

"Notice is given that the war tax of ten per cent. ad vo lorem, hitherto imposed on exports from the ports of the Gulf of Mexico occupied by the naval forces of the United States, is hereby ordered to be discontinued. "All officers under my command having charge of the col lection of duties under the war tariff of April 7th, 1847, will

act accordingly.
"M. C. PERRY, Com'g Home Squadron." We have a copy of the American Star of the 29th of July. This paper it will be recollected is published at Puebla. It

Kendall's letters. We annex the last general order we see

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. PUEBLA, JULY 28, 1847. "Experience has shown that the safety of the persons and

property of this army calls for a more regular system of police and activity on the part of patrols, guards, and sentinels.

"In addition to the means heretofore prescribed, (see general orders, No. 206,) the commander of the cavalry brigade will detail daily, for night duty, beginning at 12 o'clock and terminating about sunrise, a mounted patrol of a sergeant, corporal, and twelve men, for every two hours, to make the circuit of the environs of the city.

"The cavalry patrols, like those of foot in the interior, will receive the standing instruction to seize and turn over to the nearest guard all suspicious and disorderly persons, for exami-The field officer of the day will see that the patrol duty,

the new officer of the day will see that the patch day, both exterior and interior, be duly performed, and distribute that duly between the foot patrols, so that every part of the city may be regularly patrolled several times in every night.

"By command of Major General Scott.

"H. L. SCOTT, A. A. Adjutant General."

We have letters from the American officers prisoners in Mexico, which we cannot find room for this morning. The latest date is the 15th July. The health of the party is good, but they see no prospect of release.

Mr. Kendall perseveres in sending couriers to Vera Cruz, though he has had three captured. One has been killed. He fought bravely for his life, and was faithful to the last. By singular good fortune the letters by this courier we have recovered. They are not of a late date, but it is rather singular that they should have reached their destination against the wishes of the Mexicans, when once in their possession.

Mr. Trist must have been indisposed. A private letter written on the 29th ultimo says : "Mr. Trist's health has improved."

We have a copy of El Nacional of the 21st and 24th ultimo. This paper is published at Atlisco, the present capital of the State of Puebla. From it we learn that Gen. Garay has reported to the Government that he had defeated one hundred and fifty American riflemen at the river Caloboro. He sets down our loss at one captain and fifteen soldiers killed. five drowned, and fifteen made prisoners. Besides, he says he took forty horses and some mules and arms. His own loss is not mentioned.

We are unable to make further use of our papers and cor respondence to-day. Our correspondence from Puebla and the city of Mexico is important.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune. PURBLA, MEXICO, JULY 13, 1847.

In my last letter I intimated that a letter had been received from one of the American officers still unjustly retained in Mexico. It was dated on the 8th instant, and I give one or

"Since my last, the preparations for your reception here have gone on with great spirit. An army of not less than 23,000 men, well dressed and apparently well armed, are

* Major John P. Gaines, who is also a prisoner, in a letter to his brother of a later date, (July 29th) states the number at 30,000. He says

"Our army is still reposing at Puebla, and why it does not advance upon the city excites the astonishment of all. That there is some good reason for this (to me) extraordinary inacthere is some good reason for this (to me) extraordinary inac-tivity, I fondly hope. Facts yet to be learned will demonstrate, but with the lights I have the delay is inexplicable. Had our army marched forward directly after the battle of Cerro Gordo they would not have encountered an enemy; as it is, an army of 30,000 men have been concentrated here. That we shall

now in this city and neighborhood. Handsome pieces of artillery have lately been cast, while their fortifications are nearly completed. The artillery may reach one hundred pieces—they certainly have not less than sixty in number. The display here is quite imposing, and the nation is made to believe that the great antiety of the United States for peace proceeds from an apprehension that our army dare not attempt to move from an apprehension that our army dare not attempt to move upon the capital. The long delay of Gen. Scott at Puebla upon the capital. The long delay of Gen. Scott at Puebla, the arrival of a pinister of peace, and our repeated offers to treat, give color to the idea, in the estimation of this people, that Gen. Scottis fearful of attempting the reduction of the capital. We here know perfectly well the value of these speculations; but it is nevertheless true that they are rapidly becoming riveted on the public mind.

"Be assured there can be no peace made with Mexico at this time—Sapta Anna dare not and Congress will not. Let our army but forme here and the resources of the nation are cut off; and the people seeing the capital in our hands reace.

cut off; and the people seeing the capital in our hands, peace

must follow.

"The strongest defence of the Mexicans is at El Penon, three leagues from here and on the best road leading into the city; but the best approach is by Guadalupe or Chapultepec, and the position for throwing shells better from either. The road to Guadalupe branches about one and a half miles short of the Pener, passes round the Lake of The road to Guadalupe branches about one and a half miles short of the Penon, passes round the Lake of Tescuco, and is thirty miles further than the direct route. There is two or three leagues of soft ground on this road, made so by the recent rains, which may occasion some difficulty to heavy carriages; but good judges think it may be oversome. The road to Tacubaya and Chapultepec is good, and here is the supply of water for the city, which may be cut off.

"I have written to the Minister of War here in relation to our description but can set to answer."

our detention, but can get no answe. I was asked a day or two since by Col. Moreno, a Mexican officer, why our Gov-ernment had not proposed to have as exchanged? I replied that I had no information on the suject, except that according to the official statements, both o Gen. Taylor and Santa Anna, we were exchanged the day filer the battle of Buena Vista, but whether any steps had been taken to secure a com-pliance I was not informed. The lealth of our party is as good as could be expected under the circumstance

I have given you all the more interesting extracts from this letter, and when I state that it is from an officer well informed and on the spot, his opinions should pass for something His ideas in relation to peace are coincided in by almost every one here. The dragoons under Kearny and Sibley, accompanied by a white flag, which I mentioned in my last as about ready to start, went out yesterday morning towards the capital with a white flag. One object of this nission is to procure the liberty of the American officers nowdetained, and it is hoped it will be successful, even if they are sent home by way of Tampico.

Speaking of prisoners, has it ever occured to you that ther are other Americans in Mexico besides those teld in the capital who are certainly so far confined as to be utterly unab to leave? I might give you a long list of mmes, and you would find that of your humble servant in the number, who have seen quite enough of Mexico, and are anxious once more to breathe the free air of the United States; but to all intents and purposes we are prisoners here, and there is no such thing as telling when we are to be released. To be sure we are "on the limits;" that is, we can walk about inside the sentinels; but he who goes outside of the sound of "who goes there?" does it at great peril. The largest liberty is here compressed into the smallest possible space, and that perfect freedom of coming and going we enjoy at home may be now quoted in Mexico as merely nominal.

The rains continue. Hardly an afternoon passes withou a crenching shower, and as the army has no tents the poor solliers must suffer incredibly on the road to Mexico.

Alluding to the advance upon the capital, there are certainy ndividuals in the army, and those who should be well informed, who do not think we shall reach it; who are of the opinion that peace or an armistice will be settled or entered into this side. Negotiations of some kind are certainly going on, all probably relating to peace, but the mass know nothing of the nature of them.

PUEBLA, MEXICO, JULY 16, 1847. The division of Gen. Twiggs was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Scott, and made a most brilliant show. Gen. Quitman's division is to be reviewed to-day, the cavalry on Saturday, Gen. Pillow's division on Sunday, and Gen. Worth's division on Monday. Col. Garland's brigade, attached to the latter, is now absent in the direction of Perote—one reason why the division is not to be reviewed sooner.

themselves in readiness, and in every department all is bustle and activity. It being found impossible to receive clothing from the United States, hundreds of Mexicans are hard at work division is not to be reviewed sooner. All our accounts from the city of Mexico, both verbal and

termined upon making a stout resistance, and that they will do
it is the general impression. No man can well believe otherwise with the lights now burning openly before him; but at ation to take up arms in case the garrison was attacked. the same time there may be secret influences at work, to bring fered more than any other in the service. This was not expected to the same time there may be secret influences at work, to bring fered more than any other in the service. are they may prove unsuccessful. The idea of purchasing a proving, however, and many are convalescing. peace of these people must be repugnant to every true lover of his country-it would be dishonorable on the very face of it and would be far from proving lasting in the end. If Congress contains little news from the capital, and is not as full as Mr. is really now in session, there are doubtless many of the members ready to do any thing for money—they have heard of the three millions," and the honor and best interests of their country must stand aside if there is any chance of their pockets being replenished. Santa Anna, too, will aid and abet any novement, so that he can come in for the lion's share ; and such are the men bribery and corruption have to work upon. I repeat, that I hope that neither English influence nor Ame rican gold may be able to effect any thing in bringing about a peace. It is impossible for me to say with certainty that these agents are at work, but I believe they are ; and I further think it any thing but creditable to our country to make use of them With the American flag flying at the palace in the capital perhaps we might hear something in the shape of a proposion-the first one-from Mexico. At all events, while we are thus far in the country, the experiment were preferable to hiring a beaten enemy to accept our terms.

The rumors of peace are again prevalent, and the talk no is that the army will not move for two weeks-some think not at all. Every hour puts a new phase upon matters, bu something unusual is now in the wind. Yours, &c.

PUEBLA, (MEXICO,) JULY 25, 1847. Since dispatching my last courier, three days ago, I have not written you, for the simple reason that I had nothing to say. Even rumors have not been abundant as they were a k since, the jade who circulated them with so prolific hand on our first arrival having either fixed herself down or worn herself out. Not ten days since and we had twenty different stories in relation to Santa Anna in as many differen nours; his stock, if I may be allowed to use the term, was purely of a fancy description, rising and falling with every puff of wind from the capital. Now, we simply hear occa-sionally that he continues to lead Congress and the people by the nose; in short, that he is having every thing his own way. Dictator he was at last accounts to all intents and purposes, and his measures, whatever they may have been, he was car-rying out with a high and most unscrupulous hand. The law of one day, if it stood the least in his way, was abolished the next, and he who raised a word of opposition or dissent was placed where his voice could not be heard, let him shout at his adest. Such was the state of affairs at the capital four days

ago; they may have altered since then.

In my last I mentioned the capture of a Mexican mail by a party of dragoons. Since then another package has been taken, and the contents of one of the letters was outrageous beyond belief. The writer, a young man half crazy and two-thirds knave, spoke of women being daily outraged by not only our men, but the higher grades of officers; said that the most gross excesses were perpetrated in open day; that females were not safe even in their own houses; that many good citizens of Puebla had already died of rage, and that he himself could not possibly live much longer and witness such horrible crimes as were hourly committed by the savage and perfidious Yankees—he must die from an excess of choler! He winds up his letter by swearing to the truth of all he has written, and then asks his friend in the city of Mexico to read and circulate the precious document. He is now safely lodged in prison, and gives as an excuse that he only wrote the letter in

gain another glorious victory, should the Mexicans show fight, there is not the slightest doubt; and perhaps, after all, a peace will be more certainly "conquered" and more speedily than if there had been no delay.

And the Vera Cruz "Iris" of the 1st instant, speaking on the same subject, says : "We are assured that there are more than twenty-five

thousand men in Mexico, to which are to be added four thousand which General Valencia is bringing from San Louis Potosi, with fourteen pieces of artillery. It is said also, that there were fateen thousand men stationed in the environs of Mexico, and in the direction of Puebla, so as to cover all the important points as far as the Rio Frio, where the first en-counter would take place with the troops of Gen. Scott, in case of their attempt to march upon the capital."

now in this city and neighborhood. Handsome pieces of ar- joke. As he has been told that he must remain in prison until he proves one of the statements he has so solemnly sworn to, his incarceration is likely to be a long one. I have seen an orter, issued at the city of Mexico on the 19th instant by Gen. Lombardini, in which, after stating that it is now time for the great Mexican nation to show the world

that her sons have not degenerated, the commander-in-chief goes on to decree as follows: That on the Americans' first

appearance in sight of the capital a gun shall be fired in the plaza; that instantly all the bands shall strike up the alarm; that all the military shall at once hurry to their appropriate

provisions are sold, shall be immediately closed; that no car-riage shall be allowed in the streets; and that there shall be

stations; that all the stores, save those where charc

no assemblage of persons in any part of the city. Such is the plan of giving the alarm, and of the after government of the city. The idea of showing to the world that her sons have not degenerated is purely Mexican, but what a pity ight of this before. It will tak should not have th of hard fighting and bloodshed to place them where they stood previous to the battle of Palo Alto. In one of my last letters I noticed the death of Lieutenan Tipton, of the Rifles—a son of Senator Tipton, of Indiana. Since then a son of Senator Sturgers, of Pennsylvania, a lieutenant in one of the regiments from that State, has died, and he, too, I have been told, was a young man of much promise. I cannot learn that any of our officers are now seriously indisposed, and the health of the army generally is improving. To be sure there are 1,500 or 2,000 men still on the sick list, but a large portion of them are convalescing.

Last evening, on the strength of a letter said to have been received from the Spanish Minister in Mexico, peace stock went up. It was rumored that the contents of his communication made peace inevitable; that the Congress and Santa Anna were disposed to agree to any thing in order to ensure it; now, while I am writing, intelligence has come in, from which it would appear that there is no earthly chance for an amicable adjustment of our difficulties. From all accounts it would appear that Santa Anna and Congress are at sword's points, and that the former has all the advantage over the con stituent wisdom of the great and magnanimous Mexican na tion. It may be recollected that some two months since Congress passed an act declaring any one a traitor who would even entertain the idea of a peace with the North Americans. So far so good. When Santa Anna received Mr. Buchanan's last propositions, a few weeks since, he at once submitted them to Congress for that body to act upon the matter in the premises; but what did Congress do but send the papers bac with an answer that the initiatory steps belonged exclusively to the Executive. At this Santa Anna became enraged; said that he did not send the papers before Congress to what his prerogatives were—he knew their full extent well— but he had laid the matter before that body in order that the members might rescind their former decree declaring any one a traitor, &c. if they saw fit. That he thought they would do this, and thus give him all and every power, is highly pro bable; but Congress took a stubborn fit, and here the who affair rests for the present. I do not even see who is to deign offer an answer to Mr. Buchanan's propositions, which seem to have been transferred into a species of foot-ball, to be kicked backwards and forwards by Santa Anna and the Congress, neither party, in the present distracted state of the country, during to lay hands upon the unfortunate document. Bold and unscrupulous as even the tyrant is in all matters of State policy, he dare not take a responsibility so heavy upon his shoulders as to come out alone and advocate a peace. The mpression now is, that he has determined to hazard the de fence of the capital, and this impression gains strength when it is known that he has Congress to lay the blame upon in case he suffers another defeat. Another battle, in my hum ble opinion, will be of immense advantage to the United States; for if Gen. Scott moves upon the capital the Mexicans will certainly be defeated, and if he remains here, and there is no more fighting, the enemy will contrive to come out the war conquerors. They will endeavor to make it appear hat the Yankees, fearful of risking a battle at their principa city, sued for peace, and in the eyes of the world they wil

be able to make a tolerably clear case.

Santa Anna has recently levied a contribution—a force loan it may be called—upon the inhabitants of the capital, in which he calls for \$280,875 to carry on the war. The churches and convents, as well as private individuals, are as-sessed, and it is hinted that the tyrant has left the names of some of his few friends off of the tax list. The foreigners who have been called upon without stint, have made regula protests, it is said, against the unjust exaction, but Santa Anna does not stand upon trifles in his money transactions.

From every indication it would appear that Gen. Scott in

tends an immediate movement upon the city of Mexico—at least within a week or ten days. Hard bread is being baked for the march, the quartermasters have been ordered to hold putting our men in uniform. Some even think that the arm will move before Gen. Pierce comes up; but it is hardly pro through the newspapers, would indicate that the enemy is de-

about an adjustment of our differences with Mexico, which no man out of the circle of those engaged in the secret can know suffer most here, away in the tropics, but the New Yorkers an any thing of. I should be far from surprised were I to learn positively that English influence and American gold were now The South Carolinians have been, as it were, side by side, and the former have had but few cases on the sick list comparatively. The South Carolinians, out of 900 strong when first musterat work at the capital, and that bribery was endeavoring to take from the bayonet its legitimate office. Sincerely do I have died, 200 have been left sick in the rear, and the rest hope that such influences may not be at work, and that if they are now in hospital here. The health of the regiment is in

> PURBLA, MEXICO, JULY 28, 1847. ports from the direction of Vera Cruz are more eagerly sought after. Many think that the arrival of Gen. Pierce will be the signal for an immediate movement of the whole army, and hence the anxiety to learn his real whereabouts. A day of two since intelligence was received that he had taken the Orizaba road, and that he had been heard of even this side of that city; yesterday news came in that he had reached Jalapa with command, and this story is more generally credited. the strength of reports that a large guerrilla force was in front of Gen. P., and that some two thousand men with four pieces of artillery were on the way down from the neighborhood of the capital to aid in capturing the train, Gen. P. F. Smith's bride was ordered to move in the direction of Perote. His re gular command consists of the 1st artillery, 3d infantry, and rifles, but in addition to this force a squadron of dragoons and Duncan's battery accompanies him. Wo to a force that may fall in the way of this command! We to any

> For the last week we have had but little rain, and it is ce unly much to be regretted that Gen. Scott has been unable t improve it. The weather has been of that nature-cool and racing—that the men could have performed their marches without fatigue; it has been one of those dry spells that usually come in the midst of the rainy season, and had Gen. Pierce been here the entire army might have marched to the capital dry-shod. Old weather-wises, those who have lived her long, say that this pleasant weather will be followed by drenching rains. I trust their predictions may prove untrue, but am arful that we have not yet seen the worst of the wet season I said above that rumors from the city of Mexico were at discount; we have no other reports than that a portion of the city has been overflowed, that much sickness prevails, and that the Mexicans intend giving Gen. Scott the hard battle at the Penon. There are those in the army who think that before a gun is fired Santa Anna will send out a white flag, and

> come to terms. We shall see.
>
> Gen. Worth, with Mr. Trist and a large party of officer and gentlemen, started out this morning on a visit to the no-ted pyramid of Cholula, and returned about dinner time highly delighted with the trip. A party of Mexican guerrillas went out at the opposite side of the town as Gen. W. entered, scampering off as fast as their horses would carry them. They started in the direction of Atlisco, and in their fright probably reported that the whole American army was in motion.

> The robbers and guerrillas made a fine haul last night, tak ing over one hundred mules from a single pen almost within the limits of the city. This will doubtless embolden them to more daring attempts. Yours, &c.

> PUEBLA, (MEXICO,) JULY 30, 1847. We have a story, tolerably well authenticated, that more than a million of dollars has recently arrived at Vera Cruz for army. A day after the fair again ; for how is this money to find its way up in season to relieve the great necessities of those who have so long been suffering? The straits to which our commissaries and quartermasters have been driven, as well

> as the army agent, Mr. Hargons, to raise the means for the absolute support of the men, has beat the kite-flying and skin-ning days of '37 all to pieces. A dollar is a dollar, and more than a dollar, here in Puebla. In relation to the movements of the army, I can give you no other than the impression that Gen. Scott will march im mediately on the arrival of Gen. Pierce. The men composing

> the divisions of Gens. Worth and Twiggs are probably better soldiers than any at present in the world. In the first place, the material is equal if not superior to any; they are equally well drilled; have the best of officers to lead them; and, what is of the greatest importance, a great portion of them have been in the front rank of battle in numerous fights. Nor is the division of Gen. Quitman, which will doubtless take an active part in any operations yet to take place, much behi the others. The regiments composing it, the New York, South Carolina, and 1st and 2d Pennsylvania, have been long enough in the field to become well drilled, while Steptoe's admirable battery is attached to it. The army that will set down before Mexico will be the strongest and best appointed we have yet had in the field, and, let the Mexicans fight as hey will, the result of any contest that may take place cannot

I have seen a centleman who left the capital two days since He says that the Mexicans were quietly awaiting the approach of Gen. Scott, having all their works and fortifications com-

pleted. The story that the city was partially overflowed in confirmed, but the report of the extent of the inundation, and of the sickness it had occasioned, have been exaggerated There was a strong belief among many of the for there was a perfect understanding between Gen. Scott and Santa Anna, and that a peace would grow out of it. The Congress was still at loggerheads with the President, all business was completely at a stand, and the only law known was that of the military.

Conies of the Diario del Gobierno up to the 27th instanthave been received here. It is the only paper now published at the capital, and contains little save Government orders and decress, or articles published under the express sauction of Santa Anna. In one of the latter the editor asks the people not to forget their great and glorious victory over "los Yankees' on the triumphant field of Buena Vista, northe three pieces of cannon and the standard then and there aken from Gen. Taylor! He himself has probably entirely forgotten the seven or eight hundred cannon captured from his country men within the last eighteen months, as well as the flags in numerable that have been sent on to Washington.

I must close this letter with a few speculations of my own There is now every indication that the army will move upon the capital in the course of the coming six days, and it is more than probable that the hardest fight yet will be at the city of -this is the opinion of the majority. Sinta Anna,

however much he may be averse to it, can hardly avoid a bat-tle, although he will creep out of it if possible. Gen. Shields is here, and in good health. The health o the simy continues to impreve, and a large portion of the soldiers may now be said to be acclimated.

The Picayune, it will be observed, remarks that the letters from Vera Cruz are more favorable to peace that those above given from Mr. KENDALL. That the reader may have a fair view of all the speculations on the subject, we extract the following from the correspondence of the Commercial

VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 1, 1847. The English courier arrived in town yesterday, having lef the cty of 'xico on the 29th, and passed through Puebla on the 30th time. I have seen letters which he brought from the former city as late as the 28th, and am happy to say that their tager is encouraging, although they record no striking events and even state facts which militate somewha with opinion that I had previously formed. All that I have seen agree inpronouncing Santa Anna in favor of peace, and in throwing the responsibility of continuing, or of endeavoring to continu, the war upon Congress. Not for the reason that the latter's opposed to peace, but that it is obvious that Santa Anna deigns fastening himself upon the country as Dictator, and making the peace which he is desirous to conclude the lat step to that position. It is generally believ-

ed that he will acceed in spite of all opposition. Santa Annahas brought his strong arm down upon press, and has sohibited the further issue of any paper in the city except the liario Oficial. The impression of this paper of the 29th cam out in favor of peace, and that, I fancy, may now be regarde as a Government measure; certainly the Washington Unon would as soon publish an article against the present Admistration as El Diario Oficial would admit a sentiment in it columns at variance with the wishes of Gen. Santa Anna. Iseed, of all the grounds upon which a hope of peace is based his seems to me to be the strongest. With a newspaper and anarmy on his side Santa Anna must be more than a match for the nation, even if the Congress and its constituents should ristup against him. Tornel, Rejon, Gorostiza, Canalizo, and Farias will also go with him, with the same motive which till draw many others to his side, that of being in" at an eary distribution of the spoils.

I have been favored with some details of the proceedings of the Government and Congress, received by a merchant of this city from his partner in the capital, which place matters in even a more interestinglight than ever.

The Congress, after nany delays, had succeeded in gather ing a quorum, and the subject of the Minister Ibarra's letter and the enclosed documents, embracing Secretary Buchanan's communication relative to Mr. Trist's mission, was taken up and passed upon before adjournment, the whole matter being referred back to the Government, with the resolution that the Government was already empowered to enter into negotiation with the United States Commissioners; the result of which negotiation, however, must be subject to the approval of the sovereign Congress, and for that purpose laid before it as soon as he proceedings should be closed. This rather ambiguous reply was not satisfactory to Santa Anna, and he called upon Congress for more explicit instructions, or authority, but before/his letter reached the hall an adjournment had taken place, and no efforts of the Government were successful in again getting a quorum of the members in their scats. Matters were thus again brought to a stand, but Santa Anna, who seems to be in earnest, referred the question to a grand countil, composed of the chief officers of the Government and the emy. The decision of these functionaries was childish and idiculous. They pronounced it inexpedient to enter into negotiations for peace until another opportunity should be afforded to Mexico to retrieve her fortunes in the field !

Santa Anna, however, while apparently acquiescing in this decision, changes the current of the "opinions of the press" his position is now a most critical one, but if he passes safely the cisis now produced, I think his chances for the dictator ship afty to one. He is superior to all his generals in cunning, and equal to the worst in venality; qualities which will done in former ones to a successful issue.

General Scott's proclamation has unquestionably had good effect on the public mind of Mexico, as it deals in facts of which the evidence is at hand in the three most important States of the Confederacy, viz : Vera Cruz, Puebls, and Onjeca. Of this effect, and of its probable further results, Santa Anna cannot be ignorant, and there are symptoms which he, doubtless, understands as threatening a complete dismemberment of the federation unless the war should be speedily brought to a close. The spirit of disorganization which has shown itself in the Northern States is spreading rapidly amongst the middle and southern portions of the country, and if the war be much longer protracted breaches willtake place which will never again be closed.

But I am confident that peace is at hand. I have never before seen the horizon so bright, and all the promises so fair

The Picayune of the 8th instant publishes one of the latest letters from the city of Mexico, which it avouches to be from a most respectable source, and may be presumed to afford a just idea of affairs in the capital. It is later than any papers from the city which Mr. Kendall had seen when he last wrote:

Mexico, July 29, 1847. We are still waiting, and very impatiently, to see the end

the present state of affairs. Latterly it has been very gene rally believed that negotiations for peace would be entered into, but it appears that expectations to this effect are likely to be disappointed, peace now appearing to be more remote A junta of the principal Generals of the army took place

yesterday. Some were of opinion that the wisest course was march out with all their disposable forces and attack the Americans at Puebla; but this opinion did not prevail. determined that they would await tranquilly the enemy in the walls of the city, continuing to fortify themselves ongly possible. We know not, therefore, what will en, or whether the Americans will commence their match with. I doubt whether they will do it before the arrival ther reinforcements.

the mean time affairs are going on here from bad to worse, neavy contributions are levied, the collection of which is ed with extreme difficulty, so that the Government has trouble to provide the means for the subsistence of a army. Santa Anna is at this moment sole Dictator ress can do nothing because there is never a sufficien er of members present to form a quorum for business say that the Government is seeking a closer union with pean Powers, and with this view has given orders for quidation of the claims of their subjects.

TENCE FOR THE KITCHEN, -Professor LIEBIG. IN to Professor Silliman, says :

The method of roasting is obviously the best to make But it does not follow that boiling is most nutritious. to be interdicted. "If a piece of meat be put in cold water, and this heated to boiling, and boiled till it is "done," it will become harder and have less taste than if the same piece had been thrown into water already boiling. In the first case, the matters grateful to the smell and taste go into the extract the soup; in the second, the albumen of the meat coagulates from the surface inward, and envelopes the interior with a layer which is impermeable to water. In the latter case, the soup will be different, but the meat delicious."

LETTERS FROM LIEUTENANT WHIPPLE. The subjoined letters, received at Vera Cruz from Liest

WHIPPLE, we find published in the Sun of Anchuac. not the length of the last one prevent a perusal of it. It will be found to possess much interest, and the more especially as showing that the entire Mexican population is no: a desert inhumanity. He has found a beautiful oasis :- Picayune. QUATEREC, July 19, 1847. DEAR SIR: At this place I have arrived to-day, and am in formed that I am to rendezvous at Huatusco until such time as am exchanged, which I am told will be soon. Can I not be ex-

changed for some officers who capitulated at Vera Cruz? It is unnecessary to say that Gen. Soto has received me with cour-tesy and assures me I shall be exchanged the first opportunity. He has assigned my residence as above on account of the excel ence of the place in particulars rendering it peculiarly eligible to a prisoner of war.

I am very greatly in want of a few articles of clothing, as

I was captured in my camp dress; and I would be most thankful to you to open in my behalf such credit as will ena-ble me to live comfortably.

Gen. Soto kindly assures me that this shall be forwarded to you, and that the messenger will bring such articles as I write

As your Excellency is the father of us all, and my regiment and General are beyond my address, I beg the liberty of submitting to your direction and wisdom in all these things, fervently praying in the mean time for the hour of my deliver

Gen. Soto kindly supplies my immediate nec imposes upon the American service the highest obligations of

reciprocity by his courtesy to me.

My health is excellent. May I beg that in some ma my brother, Dr. Alonzo Whipple, Wentworth, Grafton county, New Hampshire, may be informed of my safety and

I know you will readily appreciate the circumstances that compel me to address you, and pardon the apparent freedom of my address, as I write you in extreme haste. With profound respect, I am sir, your Excellency's obd't.

THOMAS WHIPPLE,

1st Lieut. and Adj't. 9th Infantry. To his Excellency Gov. WILSON

Annexed is the letter to which we have particularly referred DEAR SIR : I have been a prisoner at this place two days and have the honor to report myself as a live man. I an credibly informed that my friend, private Barnes, escaped with life. The particulars of the capture are as follows :

Induced by the lively description of Mr. Barnes, I visited a Catholic burying-ground out ide the city walls of Vera Cruz. It proved further than I anticipated; but, as many people were on every side of me, I never thought of danger, though Barnes was wholly unarmed, not having even a stick, and myself was was wholly unarmed, not having even a stick, and myself was without pistols, either in my holsters or about my person, and armed with my sword only, which, under any tolerable advantages, would be all a soldier might ask. We dismounted and hitched our horses near the gate, and entered the yard, which is surrounded by a very high brick wall. Here I leisurely observed the novelties of the first Catholic burial place I had ever seen; and as we came through a small gate we were surprised by three men on horseback, within twenty-five feet, riding towards us with carbines presented, and demanding me to surrender. At first I could not believe these mer to be in earnest, a subject on which I soon saw they entertained no doubt; for, seeing me plant my back against the wall and draw my sword, they dismounted, made a flourish with their carbines, repeating their demand of surrender. I advanced toward them one or two paces to get striking distance, when they all drew their swords and made towards me; one of them, a Mexican captain, as I since learn, named Jose ria Prieto, made a strong blow directly at my head. Just as they drew and advanced, my friend Barnes, not having a single weapon, turned directly back through the gate, and I saw no more of him. I fortunately broke the force of the blow by a parry, not however in season to prevent the Captain's bla making such striking impression on my skull as nearly to stun me, but not sufficient, owing as I think to the dullness of his blade and my cloth cap, as to inflict any gash. Of course reciprocated his attentions by a strong cut at his neck, when he and the other two soldiers, who had been kept back by the swing of my blade, sprung back about five paces from me threw their swords upon the ground, and drew up their car-bines, which they had retained in their left hands, aimed deliberately at my head, all cocked, and again demanded a sur-I then stood with my back to the wall and the three men on the other three sides, all beyond my reach, and so far from each other as to give me no chance to strike at them or their weapons. I then asked them what they wanted, in or der to gain time, affecting not to know whether they wanted my money or myself. They soon seemed aware of my intent, my money or myself. They soon seemed aware of my intent, and, although from the beginning it was obvious they wished to avoid discharging their pieces so near the city, still I saw unmistakeable signs that the time of parley was closed. Una-

one of them mounted my horse, and, putting me on a mustang I arrived within ten miles of this place late at night, slept a short time in as good lodging as any body on the premises, a few scattering rancheros, rose, and got here about seven in the morning. From the time of my capture I was honorably treated by the Captain as a prisoner of war. After crossing a deep river, he loosed my arms, and we went on, strange to say, with that perversity of character which never fails me. rode on through the deep forests, the sequestered paths abound-ing in new and beautiful flowers and vines, and all that my heart had ever conceived of loveliness in nature, so lost in admiration of the unsurpassable glories of the way as to feel the result of my novel situation. Some faint description of this truly lovely route you shall have hereafter. Now a few words of my treatment. In me, all that has been said of Mexican cruelty has been wholly falsified. I was placed in the house of the Senora Augustina Fernando. She has treatprobably direct his measures, in this instance, as they have ed me with more than hospitality. I have received of her hands the kindness and tenderness of a mother. To night I cannot devote time to particulars, but I earnestly may know her kindness to an American prisoner. But this is only a beginning. You will be astonished to hear that all the inhabitants of this village have extended towards me more than the elegant civilities of refined life-they have receive me cordially at their houses—they have given me assistance with a delicacy and propriety which no American community e, the Senora caused me to be furnished can excel : for instance with a clean linen shirt, and had all my dirty clothes (thanks

ble to reach my horse or attack them, I surrendered to the Captain, and the three bringing my arms behind me, and tak-

ing the end of the rope with which they had tied my hands,

to life in camp) washed.

The Catholic Padre, Manuel de Silvia, furnished me every comfort, and crowned all his attention to me by communicating in Latin that my friend Barnes had been heard from and was alive. He walked with me arm and arm about the village visiting the alcalde, a most benevolent and kind-hearted man, and the principal places in the place, and his church among others, and gave me money and clothes to dress as a citizen and save me the mortification of going to Cordova in America uniform, all at his own suggestion. He has done me the kindness to propose to carry or cause this letter to be sent to Vera Cruz, and in every thing been truly to me a friend and a Christian; God grant his example may be imitated by all clergymen. By means of the Latin, I could learn and com-municate most that I could be made to understand, for no one derstood English.

Casto Ferando, a citizen here, bestowed on me every attention, and gave me money with a delicacy so exquisite as to make it impossible to decline with grace, though of course I did so. Others made me similar presents, and one young gen-tleman, Jose Maria Villegas, of talent and excellent heart, seemed to exhaust his ingenuity in making me happy. As to comfort, I assure you I never in my life was more conby my most intimate friends. From some reason, all who ap-proach me, particularly of the white or Spanish blood, bestow upon me more favors than I can name, and in a manner which I cannot refuse. For instance, the young man above named, since I commenced writing this, came as I sat at the table an handed me a dolar. Of course I declined. He gently put his arm around my head, clasped it to his bosom in a manner o tender and a countenance so full of entreaty, that to say word more would have been sheer brutality. Another young man very coolly came in since I commenced writing and laid three dollars down on the table with a sort of business air, and when I began to decline seemed so inclined to be offended that I said no more. This gentleman is called Estevo Ponsy Camp. There are two beautiful and interesting young ladies who have honored me with every attention that my situation

required.

In short, I cannot describe to you the generous treatment have received at the hands of this people; never shall I forget them. I would go from Vera Cruz to visit the lady Senora Fernando for her kindness to me. God bless her and her household, is my fervent ejaculation; but it is late, and I must close. Let this account of the kindness I have received be published in justice to the Mexicans themselves, and that, if our arms are ever turned upon this place, those I have named an all the inhabitants may be remembered in mercy. My health is first rate; to morrow evening at 4 o'clock I start for Cordeva. The Senora sends one of her servants to see me well there, and Marianna Fuster, a fine young Castilian, has kindly volunteered to accompany me. So you see I am kindy treated in more ways than I can describe. I am informed I shall be kindly treated at Cordova as a pri-

soner of war, and exchanged in due time. My personal regards to every officer in my regiment, and especially to ny Colonel and Major, Seymour and Lally, and Dr. Steven. I am your most obedient servant, THOMAS WHIPPLE,

the short space of thirty Toronto and Buffalo.

First Lieut., Adj't 9th Infantry QUICK WORK .- A message was received at New York on Saturday, over the Telegraphic wires, from Mostreal, which was delivered, answered, and receipt acknowledged in

minutes. It came by the way of

OFFICIAL .- FROM THE "UNION."

CAPT. AULICK.

We lay the following correspondence between Captain AULICK and the Secretary of the Navy with great pleasure before our readers. It is calculated to put down an idle rumor from an anonymous source in a newspaper, which Captain Aulick never would have condescended to make the basis of official action if it had not also been suggested that this rumor had reached the Department. It appears from the Secretary's letter that there was no foundation for any such supposition. We do not mistake Capt. Aulick's character when we say that he defies any one to produce the slightest evidence of the truth of such a rumor. Let it be submitted to the Department, and Capt. A. is prepared to meet it, let t assume whatever phase it may

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 11, 1847. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 11, 1847.

Sira: Since my return to the United States in command of the United States ship Potomac, I learn, with a sensibility which you can readily appreciate, that reports are in circulation affecting my character as an Officer of the Navy, and especially my conduct when I was in command of the navy lattery during the bombardment of Vera Cruz. I respectfully itemite if any creek has been dead to the conduction of the command of the navy lattery during the sense of the conduction of the con squire if any report has been made to the Department by my manding officers, or any others, (as rumor says there has been,) of conduct on that occasion unbecoming

the service or my own character.

After a service of more than thirty-seven years, and having in the last war, and since, been often placed in circumstances which would at least have evinced a want of personal courage if it had been my misfortune to labor under such an infirmity, I feel very acutely such an accusation. If I had exhibited it on the occasion referred to, I presume that some one of the officers who were on that service, or in the squadron, and whose duty it is to protect the honor of the navy, would have taken the steps necessary to an examination; and I therefore respectfully ask if any such report has been made to the Department? If there be any such report, I may hope to be excused in asking that such measures may be taken, as speedi-

ly as may be deemed proper, as will establish the charge, if true, or vindicate me from the aspersion I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

Hon. J. Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington

NAVY DEPARTMENT, AUGUST 12, 1847. Sin: I have received your letter of the 11th instant, in which you state that reports are in circulation affecting your character as an Officer of the Navy," and especially your conduct when "in command of the navy battery during the bombardment of Vera Cruz," and inquire whether any report has been made to the Department by your commanding of ficers, or any others, of conduct on the occasion referred tunbecoming the honor of the service or your own character. manding of-referred to In reply to your inquiry you are informed that no report of nbecoming conduct on your part, on the occasion which you mention, and no statement in which your "personal courage" is called into question, has been made to the Department by

your commanding officers, or any others.

In the despatch of your commanding officer, Commodore
Perry, dated at Vera Cruz on the 25th of March last, your name is mentioned in the following terms: "Capt. AULICK, assisted by Commander MACKENZIE and several lieutenants, had the direction of mounting the guns and opening the fire, and well and bravely was the duty performed;" and in the general order of Commodore Perry, dated March 29, 1847, congratulating those under his command upon the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, he states that he "feels himself called upon by a high sense of duty to tender his warmest thanks to the commanders, officers, and men of the squadron for the admirable zeal and courage with which they have exe-

cuted their respective duties."

There is nothing on the files of the Department which would justify a belief that these terms of commendation employed by Commodore Perry are, so far as respects yourself or others, indeserved.

eserved.
I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON. Capt. John H. Auliek, U. S. Navy, Washington.

THE MORMONS

An extra from the office of the California Star. ublished at Yerba Buena, contains an address "to the Saints in England and America," which is signed by "S. Brannan, President." It proposes to give a brief view of the condition of the Mormons since their advent into California. Mr. BRANNAN says they were six months in making the passage from New York to Yerba Buena, and that the colony enjoyed good health. In relation to the country and climate, he says they have not been disappointed in their expectations; but, like all other new securities, they "found the account of it very much exaggerated;" so much so, that he recommends to all persons to provide themselves with thick clothing instead of thin. They were then-the first of January-busily engaged in putting in crops for the emigrating Mormons to subsist upon when they arrive. About twenty males of their number have, he says, "gone astray ofter strange gods," and refuse to assist in providing for their brethren.

The Mormons had commenced a settlement on the river San Joaquin, a large and beautiful stream emptying into the New Hope, ploughing and putting in wheat and other crops, and making preparations to move their families up in the spring. The Spaniards, or natives, were kind to them, although they were much terrified by the reports circulated about them by the emigrants from Missouri. Gov. Boggs was in the country, and during an interview which Mr. Brannan had with him a few days previous, he says he expressed much dissatisfaction with the country, and spoke strongly of returning back in the spring.

On the arrival of the Mormons at Yerba Buena a few of the passengers endeavored to make mischief and trouble, but their designs were frustrated. Four persons were excommunicated from the church during the passage for their wicked and licentious conduct-Elder E. W. Pell, Orren Smith, A. T. Moses, and Mrs. Lucy Eager. The conduct of the two elders is said to have been of the most disgraceful character. Afterwards, on their arrival, Elisha Hvate, James Scott, and Isaac Addison were excommunicated—the latter having returned to the United States-and others deserved the same fate; but their attention was then more particularly called to temporal than to spiritual affairs. Provisions were high, owing to the arrival of so many emigrants and the provisioning of the army and navy. He repeats his recommendation that

ed from the brethren at the Society Islands. Emigrants from New York and Boston were expected soon to arrive. (St. Louis Republican.

emigrants "should come well supplied, which can be done

only by coming by water." No intelligence had been receiv-

FROM TAMPICO. A late arrival at New Orleans from Tampico supplies the

abioined intelligence "It is known to an actual certainty that there is in the vicinity of Tampico, some ten miles distant, a force of not less than 3,000 men under Gen. Garay; the ordinary supplies for the Tampico market being almost entirely cut off, and consequently business very dull, the whole interior trade being stop-ped by these bands of robbers.

On the 29th ultimo, an expedition, consisting of the U. S. schr. Petrel, Lieut. Comd'g Moore, with a detachment of marines, and an artillery 6-pounder in addition to her armament, was towed up the Panuco by the steamer Undine. It is not publicly known what is to be the intention of the expedition, but supposed to be to awe and to intimidate Mexicans, and prevent their cutting off Gen. Taylor's des-patches, should be send any by Tampico after his movement. The Mexican despatches for the interior have all been stopped, giving undeniable evidence of the determined hostility a portion if not the whole of the people.

red by which some of the "On the 27th a plot was discover privates of the Louisiana regiment were found to have been the habit of stealing cartridges and selling them to the Mexicans. In one Mexican house over sixty pounds were found concealed in a demijohn, and a proportionate quantity of balls, &c. Two men were already in confinementlonging to company D, and one to company H-and it was supposed more were implicated, and that it had been going on for some time. The price received, it is reported, was seventy-five cents for six cartridges, or a bit a piece.

Since the erection of sheds on the lines for the acco dation of the troops the health has constantly improved, and is now said to be remarkably good, the most sickness prevailing in the Pennsylvania regiment.

Some of our Locofoco contemporaries are greatly "exer-Some of our Locoleco contemporaries are greatly "exercised" in their minds on account of the conduct of the Clergy in preaching upon War and Slavery. It will be remembered that Mr. Polk in his message launched his anathema upon freedom of speech and of the press, (where his own conduct was concerned,) and was duly echoed by his partisans throughout the land. These matchless democrats have evidently ken lessons of the Dutch Justice. "Certainly—every may tink for himself, provided he tink mit the

[Hartford Courant.